

REVISION OF THE GENUS *HETERONYX*, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART IV.

The present memoir carries on my revision of *Heteronyx* to the end of the genus. In order to make this portion (Part IV.) of the work as far as possible complete in itself in respect of the species it deals with, I must remind the members of the Linnean Society that for the purpose of my work I have proposed to divide *Heteronyx* into 3 main divisions (or "Sections"), the 1st containing those species in which the labrum is altogether below the plane of the clypeus and invisible from above (as in most *Melolonthidæ*); the 3rd containing those species in which the labrum is dilated and directed upwards in such manner that its summit rises above the plane of the clypeus; and the 2nd containing species in which the relation of labrum and clypeus is intermediate between those indicated above. I have now to deal with the last part of the 3rd Section. I subdivided it into groups of species having 8-jointed antennæ (already dealt with), and those having 9-jointed antennæ. The latter of these groups I have subdivided according as the claws are bifid (already dealt with) or appendiculate. The present memoir deals with those species whose claws are of the last-named form.

In the course of a few months I hope to be able to offer to the Society an appendix treating of a number of species that have come into my hands during the issue of this "Revision" but too late to be included in the sections to which they belong, and also discussing those species previously described by other authors which I have failed to identify.

Tabulation of species of Section III., Group II., Sub-group II. (*i.e.*, having the labrum overtopping the plane of the clypeus, the antennæ 9-jointed, and the claws appendiculate).

- A. Head and prothorax densely clothed
with long erect hairs.....
- B. Elytra at most feebly costate, the
intervals appearing like obscure
striae
- C. Puncturation of head behind not
fine and sparing in contrast to
that of clypeus.....
- D. Puncturation of prothorax fine and
close, almost confluent.....
- E. Club of antennæ black or pitchy.
- F. Hind angles of prothorax from
some points of view quite dis-
tinct *jubatus*, Blackb.
- FF. Hind angles of prothorax quite
rounded off, non-existent..... *fallax*, Blackb.
- EE. Club of antennæ testaceous... .. *fraternus*, Blackb.
- DD. Puncturation of prothorax coarse
and sparse..... *hirtuosus*, Blackb.
- CC. Puncturation of head behind fine
and sparse in contrast to that of
clypeus.....**dimidiatus*, Er.
- BB. Elytra deeply striate.....**striatipennis*, Blanch.
- AA. Head and prothorax not densely
clothed with long erect hairs.....

* The characters of these species are derived from the published descriptions, types not having been examined by the author of the present memoir.

- B.*Suture between the metasternum and its episterna very evidently (say by at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length) longer than the distance from the hind apex of that suture to the hind margin of the hind coxæ.....
- C. Puncturation of prothorax and elytra somewhat even,—or that of the former coarser and less close.....
- D. Apical piece of hind claws considerably shorter than the basal piece.
- E. Hind claws normal in length (*i.e.*, at most little more than half as long as the rest of the claw joint.
- F. Puncturation of prothorax not conspicuously coarser and stronger than of elytra.....
- G. Puncturation of elytra fine and squamose (colour ferruginous).
- H. Posterior angles of prothorax quite rounded off..... *vacuus*, Blackb.
- HH. Posterior angles of prothorax (from a certain point of view) appearing sharp and hindward directed.... *simius*, Blackb.
- GG. Puncturation of elytra coarse and not squamose (colour dark ferruginous). *rusticus*, Blackb.
- GGG. Puncturation of elytra coarse and squamose (colour black) *nigrinus*, Blackb.

* The following species seems to oscillate between this and "BB,"—*lubricus*, Blackb.

- FF. Puncturation of prothorax conspicuously coarser and stronger than of elytra..... *oscillator*, Blackb.
- EE. Hind claws long (much more than half as long as the rest of the claw joint)..... *rapax*, Blackb.
- DD. Apical piece of hind claws little, or not, shorter than basal piece.
- E. Hind angles of prothorax quite rounded off..... *lubricus*, Blackb.
- EE. Hind angles of prothorax (at least from some point of view) well developed.....
- F. Prothorax with middle lobe of base scarcely indicated..... *montanus*, Blackb.
- FF. Prothorax with middle lobe of base well defined..... *concolor*, MacL.
- CC. Puncturation of prothorax (at any rate in front) much closer and finer than of elytra.....
- D. Puncturation of prothorax much closer and finer anteriorly than behind *Rothei*, Blackb.
- DD. Puncturation of prothorax close, fine, and even throughout..... *puncticollis*, Blackb.
- BB. Suture between the metasternum and its episterna little, or not, longer than the distance from the hind apex of that suture to the hind margin of the hind coxæ.....
- C. Puncturation, at least of prothorax and elytra, close, fine, and even

(more or less after the manner of that of *H. piceus*, *horridus*, *normalis*, &c.).....

D.*Elytra without rows of setiferous granules,—at most a few such granules close to the base.....

E. Inner apex of each elytron not bearing a conspicuous tuft of setæ.....

F. Trilobed appearance of outline of head quite defined.....

G. Basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the 2nd joint.....

H. Middle lobe of “trilobed outline” of head appears narrower than the lateral lobes.

I. Punctuation of elytra very fine and close (evidently more so than in *H. piceus*, *horridus* and *normalis*).....

J. Species at least 5 lines long, —not of a distinctively “orange” colour.....

K. Elytra much wider behind the middle than at the middle *agrestis*, Burm.

KK. Elytra scarcely if at all wider behind the middle than at the middle..... *sculptus*, Blackb.

JJ. Species about 4 lines long, —colour bright orange... *doctus*, Blackb.

* *Vide* note on *H. rhinastus* (p. 689).

- II. Puncturation of elytra less fine and close (resembling that of *H. piceus*, *horridus* and *normalis*)..... *rhinastus*, Blackb.
- HH. Middle lobe of "trilobed outline" of head appears wider than the lateral lobes..... *laminatus*, Blackb.
- GG. Basal joint of hind tarsi not shorter than the second joint. *subferrugineus*, Burm.
- FF. Trilobed appearance of outline of head not from any point of view defined..... *peregrinus*, Blackb.
- EE. Inner apex of each elytron bearing a conspicuous tuft of setæ. *elongatus*, Blanch.
- DD. Elytra with rows of setiferous granules, especially a row along the suture..... *pustulosus*, Blackb.
- CC. Puncturation of prothorax and elytra very evidently less close, fine, and even than in the group "C".....
- D. Trilobed outline of head with the middle lobe evidently more than half as wide as the lateral lobes.
- E. General colour more or less uniform, —some shade of ferruginous or testaceous
- F. Apical membrane of elytra not extraordinarily developed.....
- G. Hind coxæ on the external margin much shorter than the distance from their hind margin to the hind margin of the 3rd ventral segment.....

- H. Apical part of suture of elytra
on either side keel-like,—the
apex itself prominent or sub-
spiniform *longulus*, Blackb.
- HH. Suture of elytra very slightly
convex,—at apex not at
all produced or subspini-
form.....
- I. Colour of elytra dull brownish
yellow without any ferru-
ginous tone..... *flavus*, Blackb.
- II. Colour of elytra of a decidedly
ferruginous tone..... *angustus*, Blackb
- GG. Hind coxæ on external margin
scarcely if at all shorter than
the distance from their hind
margin to the hind margin
of the 3rd ventral segment.
- H. Basal joint of hind tarsi evi-
dently longer than the 2nd
joint *scutatus*, MacL.
- HH. Basal joint of hind tarsi not
longer than the 2nd joint. *collaris*, Blackb.
- FF. Apical membrane of elytra ex-
traordinarily developed..... *posticalis*, Blackb.
- EE. General colour not uniform,—
partly black or pitchy.....
- F. Upper surface with a velvety
appearance, and pruinose..... *iridiventris*, Blackb.
- FF. Upper surface glabrous (or
nearly so) and nitid..... *marginatus*, Blackb.
- DD. Trilobed outline of head very well
developed, with the middle not

more than half as wide as the
lateral lobes.....

E. Prothorax feebly (at most) lobed
hindward.....

F. Prothorax considerably narrowed
in front; elytra set with numer-
ous long erect hairs among the
adpressed pubescence..... *vagens*, Blackb.

FF. Prothorax very little narrowed
in front; elytra not set with
numerous long erect hairs ... *minus*, Blackb.

EE. Prothorax very strongly lobed
hindward, — not much less
strongly than in *H. lobatus*,
Blackb. *castaneus*, Macl.

H. DIMIDIATUS, Er.

I do not think that I have seen an example of this insect, which is said to occur in Tasmania, and is probably limited to that island. The following five species are all closely allied to it in having the anterior half or thereabouts of the upper surface clothed with long erect hairs, the head and prothorax ordinarily black or pitchy and the elytra usually ferruginous with more or less dark colouring in front, and the elevation of the labrum above the clypeus usually very slight. The greater part of Erichson's description would apply to nearly all the species known to me of this group, but it mentions one character which seems to differentiate *dimidiatus* strongly, viz., "fronte parce subtiliter punctata," as contrasted with "clypeo punctato-rugoso." No species that I have seen in the group shows any indication of this sculpture. As Erichson gives no exact description of the claws or of the relative length of the hind coxæ and metasternum it is of course not certain that *H. dimidiatus* would fall in this group

(according to my arrangement) but it is hardly likely to differ in these respects from species evidently allied to it and themselves having these parts very uniform. It may be added that Erichson does not indicate the number of joints in the antennæ of *H. dimidiatus* except by implication in calling it a *Silopa*,—and he has certainly included *some* species with 8-jointed antennæ under the name, although in the generic diagnosis he calls the antennæ 9-jointed.

H. JUBATUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice vix dilatatus ; minus nitidus ; pilis (antice longis erectis, postice brevioribus adpressis), sat dense vestitus ; piceo-niger ; palpis, elytris (basi minus late picea excepta), tarsisque, rufo-ferrugineis ; abdomine tibiisque plus minus rufescentibus ; capite crebre rugulose (clypeo parum subtilius crebrius), prothorace elytrisque crebre subtilius, pygidio leviter obscure, punctulatis ; labro clypeum vix superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno manifeste, nec multo, brevioribus ; elytris substriatis, interstitiis obsolete convexis. [Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Var. A. Pedibus plus minus testaceis, colore obscuro in elytrorum sutura et marginibus lateralibus plus minus producto.

Var. B. Elytris antice haud obscurioribus.

Var. C. Capite (palpis rufis exceptis) corporeque subtus antice, solis piceis.

The “trilobed” appearance of the front outline of the head is not well defined from any point of view as it is in itself very feeble, and viewed from the most favourable point is much concealed by the long erect hairs of the surface ; its appearance from the most favorable point of view is that of a feeble bisinuate line bulging out feebly and very narrowly in the middle. The clypeus is strongly reflexed at the sides, very distinctly margined across the front, feebly concave in front, its sides scarcely angulated immediately in front of the eyes, its sculpture scarcely so coarse as

that of the rest of the head, which does not form an evenly continuous plane with it and is separated from it by a strongly impressed suture angulated in the middle and wavy towards the sides. The prothorax is half again as wide as long, its base half again as wide as its front which is sub-bisinate with sharp feebly produced angles; its sides are feebly arched, and most divergent immediately in front of the base, its hind angles very feeble but appearing from a certain point of view not quite rounded off, its base feebly bisinate but strongly lobed hindward all across, and still more in the middle (somewhat as in *H. gracilipes*, mihi). The elytra are very feebly and widely but somewhat uniformly costate (somewhat as in *H. potens*, mihi), their lateral fringe being normal and their apical membrane obsolete. The hind coxæ are much nearer the length of the metasternum (than which they are not much shorter) than of the 2nd ventral segment. The metasternum is punctured somewhat closely and evenly but not at all coarsely, and is clothed with very long hairs; the hind coxæ are punctured unevenly (in parts very coarsely) and have an irregular antero-internal space smooth. The ventral segments are punctured somewhat coarsely at the sides, but neither closely nor deeply, the puncturation becoming more or less obsolete in the middle, where however some more or less conspicuous longitudinal impressions or scratches may be noticed on some of the segments. The ventral series are but little conspicuous. The hind femora are not much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle feeble but quite distinct. The lower two teeth on the anterior tibiæ are strong and sharp, the uppermost being less than half as large as the 2nd, the tibial outline straight from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth. The hind claws (including the apical piece) are somewhat strongly compressed, their basal piece not much longer than the apical and having its inner apex but little produced. The whole undersurface is minutely coriaceous and therefore sub-opaque. The 2nd joint of the hind tarsi is half again as long as the 1st. Not closely resembling any of the preceding species, but perhaps nearest to *H. potens* and its allies. The puncturation of the upper surface is not unlike that of *H. piceus*,

Blanch. The punctures on the prothorax are spaced so that more than 20 averagely separated would range down the middle line.

It is not impossible that this is *H. striatipennis*, Blanch., (from Tasmania), but the expression "elytris profunde striatis" of that author would be so outrageously exaggerated if applied to this species that in the absence of Tasmanian examples I think it more likely that the two are distinct.

Apparently occurring, not rarely, all over Southern Australia ; I have not seen examples from Western Australia, Queensland, or Tasmania.

H. HIRTUOSUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; sat nitidus ; pilis fulvis antice longis curvatis erectis, postice minus longis depressis, sat dense vestitus ; piceo-niger ; antennis, palpis, pedibus, elytris, et abdominis apice, plus minus rufis ; capite obscure crassissime vix fortiter, prothorace profunde sat crebre, elytris squamose sat crasse fortius nec crebre, pygidio fortius crebrius, punctulatis ; labro clypeum vix superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali vix longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno manifeste nec multo brevioribus ; elytris vix striatis. [Long. $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Var. A. Prothorace, pedibus totis, et abdomine toto, ferrugineis.

Var. B. Elytris antice, et abdomine toto, piceis. (Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines).

Var. C. Elytris totis (macula ferruginea obscura latera versus excepta), et abdomine toto, piceis. (Long. 3 lines).

The detailed description of *H. jubatus* is applicable to this species with the following exceptions ;—the clypeal suture is less strongly angulated in the middle,—the prothorax is somewhat less than half again as wide as long and has more strongly rounded sides which reach their greatest divergence further from the base, the base moreover being less lobed hindward,—the elytra have no (or scarcely any) indication of striæ,—the hind coxæ are slightly

shorter in proportion to the metasternum and 2nd ventral segment,—the undersurface is not coriaceous and is therefore more nitid,—the puncturation of the metasternum is stronger and of the hind coxæ less coarse,—the ventral segments are much more strongly punctured (especially in the middle). The hind tarsi are short as compared with those of the preceding and following species.

It will be seen by the Latin diagnosis that the whole upper surface is very much more strongly punctured than in *H. jubatus*. The punctures on the prothorax are spaced so that about 16 or 17 averagely separated would range down the middle line.

Also distributed widely in Southern Australia, but appears to be less common than *H. jubatus*.

H. FALLAX, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; sat nitidus ; pilis antice longis erectis, postice suberectis sat brevibus, vestitus ; piceo-niger ; palpis, tibiis, tarsis, et elytris (parte antica excepta), ferrugineis ; capite prothoraceque leviter sat crebre minus subtiliter, elytris (his obscure striatis) squamose sat crebre subrugulose, pygidio sparsim subtilius, punctulatis ; labro clypeum vix superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali vix longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno manifeste nec multo brevioribus. [Long. $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

Very like *H. jubatus*, the detailed description of which will apply to this species subject to the following remarks : the trilobed appearance of the front outline of the head is quite obsolete from all points of view ; owing to the very slight elevation of the labrum above the clypeus (it does not rise at all above the *reflexed margin* of the front of the latter) it is quite invisible unless inspected from a point whence the view is so little oblique that the apparent continuity of the outline of the labrum and clypeus is lost ; there is no defined difference in sculpture between the clypeus and the rest of the head ; the hind angles of the prothorax are completely

rounded off so that the sides become the base without any indication whatever from any point of view of any exact point where they do so; the base of the prothorax is not bisinuate and is evenly and strongly lobed hindward all across; the puncturation of the head and prothorax is scarcely coarser but a little less strongly impressed than in *H. jubatus*; the hind coxæ are less coarsely punctured; the ventral series are probably more conspicuous (in the example before me they are rubbed off and I judge only from the punctures that have borne them).

This is the insect which Sir William Macleay regards as *H. dimidiatus*, Er., but the puncturation of the head is not consistent with that determination; moreover Erichson says of the prothorax "angulis posterioribus obtusis," whereas in this species there are no angles at all.

N. S. Wales.

H. FRATERNUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus; pilis (antice longis erectis, postice brevioribus adpressis) sat dense vestitus; piceo-niger; palpis, antennis, tarsis, elytrisque, rufo-testaceis; capite æqualiter rugulose sat crebre, prothorace et elytris confertim subtiliter, pygidio obscure, punctulatis; labro clypeum late sat fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus.

[Long. $2\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

So closely allied to *H. jubatus* that the detailed description of that species may be taken as referring to the present one with the following qualifications;—the labrum is more prominent, and the sides of the clypeus are less reflexed and less produced forward so that in the "trilobed outline" of the head there is a very slight concavity between the lobes, and the appearance is rather that of a continuous curve much more strongly convex in the middle than at the sides, this more strongly convex piece (the middle lobe) being much more than half as wide as the lateral lobes. The puncturation of the upper surface is much finer and closer than in

H. jubatus, being indeed as fine and close as it well could be,—almost more so than in *H. pustulosus*, the elytra have scarcely a trace of striæ, the hind coxæ are distinctly longer than the metasternum, the hind femora are wider with their inner apical angle less marked, the longitudinal impressions on the ventral segments are wanting, and the undersurface is more shining.

A single example was taken near Port Lincoln by Mr J. Anderson.

H. VACUUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; subnitidus; ferrugineus; pilis aureis adpressis minus crebre vestitus; clypeo crebre fortiter rugulose, capite postice paullo sparsius crassius (huic et illo pube densiori suberecta), prothorace subtiliter minus crebre, elytris subtiliter squamose, pygidio obscure (nonnullis exemplis fortius) punctulatis; labro clypeum late minus fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines (vix).

The “trilobed” appearance of the head is not from any point of view very well defined owing to the slight convexity of the upper outline of the labrum, and the feeble emargination of the clypeus (which, however, is margined all across); hence the middle lobe appears much more than half as wide as the lateral ones, and all appear but little prominent. The clypeus is fairly distinct from the rest of the head, with a feebly arched suture and puncturation evidently closer and less coarse. The prothorax is slightly more than half again as wide as long, the base slightly more than half again as wide as the front which is only moderately concave, with angles sharp but not very prominent; the sides are strongly rounded, the hind angles quite rounded off, the base only feebly bisinuate but rather strongly lobed hindward. The elytra are punctured somewhat as in *H. punctipennis* and *Mulvalensis*, but decidedly less closely than in either; their puncturation is very much closer, finer, and more squamose than in *H. aphodioides*; their lateral fringe is normal, their apical membrane distinct.

The hind coxæ are a little longer than the 2nd ventral segment and are punctured sparingly and strongly but with a defined antero-internal space lævigatæ, their postero-external angle rounded off. The metasternum is punctured externally rather closely but less strongly, in the middle more strongly and less closely. The puncturation of the ventral segments is well defined but not close, especially in the middle; the ventral series consist of fine hairs and are obscure. The hind femora are not much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle feebly defined. The three external teeth of the front tibiæ are sharp and well defined, the uppermost hardly half as large as the middle one, the tibial outline from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth being straight. The basal piece of the hind claws is sharply but very minutely toothed at its apex, and is a good deal longer than the apical piece. The pygidium in the type is rather roughly punctured and feebly carinate down the hind part of the middle; in other examples this sculpture seems much enfeebled.

Princetown (Victoria); taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. SIMIUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis; pilis fulvis sat brevibus adpressis sparsim vestitus; capite crebre sat crasse, prothorace postice sat (antice magis etiam) crebre subtiliter, elytris crebre minus subtiliter squamose, pygidio (hoc exempli typici longitudinaliter carinato) fortius sparsim, punctulatis; labro clypeum late leviter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali multo longiori; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2 lines.

The "trilobed" appearance of the head is scarcely defined; the front face of the labrum is more strongly concave than in most species of the genus, owing to which, when the front outline of the head is viewed from the point most favourable for observing a "trilobed" appearance, the outline of the middle lobe appears truncate (or almost concave); besides which the lateral lobes are

so feebly reflexed that the distinction of one lobe from another is almost lost. In most other respects very like *H. vacuus*, but with the following distinctions ;—the front angles of the prothorax are less advanced, and the hind angles are from some points of view sharply rectangular or subacute (in *vacuus* they appear quite rounded off from all points of view), the base is strongly bisinuate, the surface is a little more closely punctulate, and the puncturation of the elytra is deeper and more conspicuous.

N. S. Wales ; in the collection of Sir William Macleay.

H. RUSTICUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; subnitidus ; ferrugineo-piceus, antennis palisque testaceis ; pilis aureis vestitus (his exemplo typico plerisque evulsis) ; capite crasse rugulose, prothorace elytrisque subæqualiter fortius nec crebre, pygidio inæqualiter, punctulatis ; clypeo labrum late leviter superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori, apice subfortiter producta ; coxis posticis metasterno paullo brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{4}{5}$, lat. 2 lines (vix).

The description of the head in the detailed description of *H. vacuus* may be taken as applying to this insect also. The prothorax is nearly twice as wide as long, its base not quite half again as wide as its front which is only very feebly concave, with very small angles ; the sides are gently arched, the hind angles scarcely distinct from any point of view, the base rather distinctly bilobed. The puncturation of the elytra scarcely differs from that of the prothorax except in being a little closer ; there is scarcely a trace even of a sutural stria or of any transverse wrinkling ; the lateral fringe is normal, the apical membrane distinct. The description of the underside in *H. vacuus* may be applied to this species except that the metasternum is exceptionally short, (being not much longer than the hind coxæ, and suggesting a doubt whether this species might not find its place better among species having the hind coxæ elongated), and that the ventral

series are well defined, consisting of stout fulvous hairs. The hind femora are a good deal wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle being scarcely distinct. The three external teeth of the front tibiæ are strong but rather blunt, the uppermost small, the tibial outline from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth is straight. The apical piece of the hind claws is not very much shorter than the basal which is distinctly produced at the apex, but its produced apex is much smaller than half the apical piece.

Apart from colour this species bears much resemblance to *H. sparsus* (from the same locality) but it is a more robust, larger insect, with the puncturation (especially on the prothorax) larger, shallower, and less sparing, and the produced apex of the basal piece of the hind claws much smaller.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken by Dr. Bovill.

H. NIGRINUS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice vix dilatatus ; sat nitidus ; niger, antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus plus minus piceis ; pilis albidis brevibus minus dense vestitus ; clypeo crasse rugulose, capite postice crasse minus crebre, prothorace paullo minus crasse sub-crebre, elytris crassius squamose, pygidio obsolete (hoc longinqualiter carinato nonnullis exemplis rufescenti) punctulatis ; labro clypeum late minus fortiter superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus.

[Long. 3 (vix), lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The structure and sculpture of the head do not differ in any noticeable manner from those of the preceding two species. The detailed description of the prothorax of *H. vacuus* will apply to this species, but the puncturation is very evidently coarser. The elytra are punctured slightly more coarsely and closely than the prothorax, with a somewhat squamose appearance and a good deal of transverse wrinkling,—especially towards the sides ; they have no defined striation ; their lateral fringe is normal and their apical membrane narrow but distinct. The hind coxæ and metasternum

do not differ perceptibly from those of *H. vacuus*, except in the former (together with the ventral segments) being very finely coriaceous and therefore less nitid. The ventral segments bear at the sides well defined but not close puncturation, their middle part being almost without defined punctures but more strongly coriaceous. The description of the legs of *H. vacuus* may be applied to this insect.

Apart from colour differences *H. nigrinus* resembles *H. vacuus*, but is on the upper surface very much more coarsely punctulate, and on the underside coriaceous and much less nitid.

A larger specimen (long. $3\frac{3}{5}$ lines) does not seem to differ except in respect of size.

Neighbourhood of Adelaide.

H. OSCILLATOR, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus; obscure ferrugineus, antennis palisque testaceis; pilis fulvis elongatis adpressis (hic illic in capite nonnullis erectis) vestitus; capite crasse rugulose nec crebre, prothorace fortiter sat crebre, elytris subtilius squamose crebre, pygidio (hoc subtiliter coriaceo) sparsim obsolete, punctulatis; labro clypeum late minus fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali multo longiori; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus. [Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is extremely close to *H. nigrinus* and the whole of the detailed description (above) of that species may be applied to it, so far as is consistent with the Latin diagnosis. The following are the principal differences between the two: in *oscillator* the clypeal suture is less distinct, the prothorax is more strongly and closely punctured, the elytra are very much more closely, finely, and squamosely punctured (their puncturation resembling that in *H. punctipennis* and *Mulwalensis*, without being quite so fine and close as in those species) and the basal piece of the hind claws is larger in proportion to the apical piece with its apex less decidedly

produced into a sharp tooth. The example before me, moreover, is less nitid than *H. nigrinus* and of a different colour.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken by Dr. Bovill.

H. RAPAX, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus ; postice dilatatus ; subnitidus ; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis ; pilis sparsis fulvis adpressis parum perspicue vestitus ; clypeo crebre rugulose, capite postice prothorace elytris (his transversim rugatis, longitudinaliter vix perspicue costatis) et pygidio multo minus crebre, fortius punctulatis ; labro clypeum sat fortiter sat anguste superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis elongatis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali multo longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus. [Long. $4\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The trilobed appearance of the outline of the head is fairly well defined, the middle lobe being about as long, and rather more than half as wide, as the lateral ones,—none of them however being very prominent. The clypeus is roundly and moderately concave across the front and finely margined all across,—its surface coarsely and closely but not deeply rugulose, punctulate,—its suture feebly angulated in the middle, and carinated except in the middle part (if this be a constant character it is highly distinctive), its plane scarcely distinct from that of the rest of the head which is punctured (like the prothorax) smoothly, rather closely and not deeply. The prothorax is very nearly twice as wide as long, its base not quite half again as wide as its front which is somewhat deeply concave with angles well produced but not very sharp ; the sides are gently arched, the base strongly bisinuate but not much lobed hindward in the middle, the hind angles rounded. The elytra are punctured a little more closely and coarsely than the prothorax and somewhat squamosely, their transverse wrinkling is rather conspicuous, their sculpture becomes evidently finer and feebler towards the apex, their lateral fringe is normal, their apical membrane scarcely indicated. The hind coxæ are considerably shorter than the metasternum and much longer than the 2nd

ventral segment, their postero-external corner sharply rectangular, they and the metasternum being punctured rather closely and not very strongly on the sides,—much more sparingly and strongly towards the middle, the former with a distinct smooth antero-internal space. The ventral segments are punctured a little more finely than, and about as closely as, the sides of the metasternum but their sculpture is a little feebler and less close in the middle; the ventral series consist of fine hairs but are fairly conspicuous. The hind femora are not much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle feebly defined. The three external teeth of the anterior tibiæ are wide and sharp but not very long, the uppermost being less than half as large as the intermediate, the tibial outline from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth being straight. The hind claws are exceptionally long, the basal piece being quite twice as long as the apical and having its apex produced in a distinct process, which however is less than half as large as the apical piece. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is not much more than half as long as the 2nd joint.

Victoria (?) ; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. LUBRICUS, sp. nov.

Sat. elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis; pilis fulvis (exemplo typico forsitan abraso sparsissime) vestitus; clypeo crasse subcrebre, capite postice prothorace pygidioque subtilius sparsim, elytris (his transversim perspicue rugatis) fortius sat crebre, punctulatis; labro clypeum sat fortiter late superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis elongatis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The trilobed appearance of the outline of the head is very feebly defined owing to the slight convexity of the upper edge of the labrum which makes the latter appear (unless viewed from very far back) as a wide truncate projection from the front; viewed from very far back (*i.e.* very obliquely, almost along the surface of

the head) the middle lobe appears slightly longer, and scarcely narrower than the lateral lobes. The clypeus is scarcely emarginate and scarcely margined across the front, its plane scarcely distinct from that of the rest of the head, its suture very fine and inconspicuous, its sides diverging from the front quite to the eyes. The prothorax is about three quarters again as wide as long, its base not much more than a quarter again as wide as its front which is very slightly emarginate, and slightly advanced in the middle, with very feeble angles; the sides are rather strongly rounded, the base not bisinuate but rather strongly convex hindward all across, the hind angles quite rounded off so that the exact limits of the base are not indicated. The elytra have a fairly defined sutural stria and obscure traces of several other striæ (probably quite obsolete in some examples); their transverse wrinkling is fairly conspicuous, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane obsolete. The hind coxæ are a little shorter than the metasternum, but distinctly nearer its length than that of the 2nd ventral segment; they and the metasternum are punctured somewhat coarsely but neither closely nor deeply on the sides, the former being quite and the latter nearly lævigata towards the middle line of the body. The ventral segments are very sparsely punctured,—finely in the middle, less so at the sides; the ventral series consist of moderately stout hairs. The hind femora are moderately wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle rounded and feeble. The lower two teeth of the anterior tibiæ are strong and sharp, the uppermost very small (very much less than half as large as the intermediate), the tibial outline from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth being straight. The hind claws are long, the basal piece very little longer than the apical, and sharp but scarcely produced at its inner apex.

Port Lincoln.

H. MONTANUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis; pilis fulvis sat brevibus adpressis sparsim vestitus; clypeo crebre crasse rugulose, capite postice

fortiter sat sparsim, prothorace minus fortiter subcrebre, elytris fortius subcrebre, pygidio minus fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; labro clypeum late sat fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis sat elongatis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori, fortiter compressa; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus; prothorace canaliculato.

[Long. 4, lat. 2 lines.

The "trilobed" appearance of the head is fairly well defined, the middle lobe as long, and nearly as wide, as the lateral lobes. The clypeus is only feebly emarginate and is finely margined all across, its plane not continuous with that of the rest of the head, its suture well marked and widely angulated. The prothorax is $\frac{3}{5}$ again as wide as long, its base $\frac{3}{5}$ again as wide as its front which is somewhat deeply concave with well produced sharp angles; the sides are nearly straight; the base is distinctly bisinuate with the middle scarcely lobed hindward; the hind angles are from some points of view almost sharply rectangular. The elytra have no trace of striæ, their transverse wrinkling is little noticeable, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane distinct. The hind coxæ are about intermediate in length between the metasternum and 2nd ventral segment; they, the metasternum, and the ventral segments are punctured somewhat strongly and closely at the sides and more sparsely towards the middle, the hind coxæ having a well-defined lævigata antero-internal space. The ventral series consist of fine hairs and are very inconspicuous. The hind femora are not very much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle being scarcely defined. The external teeth of the front tibiæ are as in *H. lubricus* except that the uppermost is not quite so small in proportion to the others. The strongly compressed basal piece of the hind claws is a conspicuous character.

Blue Mountains, N.S.W.; sent by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. CONCOLOR, MacL.

I have before me two examples of an insect sent to me under this name by Mr. T. G. Sloane, who states that they were taken

in Queensland. They appear to tally very well with the brief description given by Sir W. Macleay (Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., II. p. 196) except in being somewhat larger (long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines). Unfortunately they have both lost their hind claws, but from an inspection of the other claws I have little doubt that the hind ones are appendiculate with the basal piece strongly compressed and not much longer than the apical piece.

The species is extremely close to *H. montanus* but differs from it as follows:—it is smaller, its colour is paler, the puncturation is evidently finer and closer throughout, the trilobed appearance of the front outline of the head is very feeble owing to the slight reflexion of the sides of the clypeus, the prothorax is decidedly more transverse (nearly twice as wide as long) with its base scarcely half again as wide as its front (the former being widely and very distinctly convex hindward, or lobed, in the middle).

H. ROTHEI, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis; pilis erectis minus brevibus sparsim vestitus; capite antice crebre rugulose postice paullo sparsius vix rugulose, prothorace antice subtiliter crebre postice crassius minus crebre, elytris sparsius fortiter sat squamose, pygidio fortius subcrebre, punctulatis; labro clypeum fortiter minus late superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori, sat fortiter compressa; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

The "trilobed" appearance of the front of the head is exceptionally well defined, the middle lobe appearing as long and a little more than half as wide as the lateral lobes. The clypeus is gently concave across the front, with a fine continuous margin, its plane not continuous with that of the rest of the head, its suture very feebly and widely angulated, its sides converging hindward abruptly and strongly close in front of the eyes, so that their outline is there angulated. The prothorax is $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as

long, its base a little less than half again as wide as its front which is widely and not very strongly concave, with sharp moderately prominent angles; the sides are gently arched; the base is gently bisinuate and strongly lobed hindward; the hind angles are exceptionally well defined. The elytra have little or no trace of striation; their transverse wrinkling is ill defined, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane obsolete. The description of the underside and legs of *H. montanus*, Blackb., may be read as applying to this species, with the following exceptions:—the lævigata space on the hind coxæ is unusually large, the puncturation of the ventral segments is feeble at the sides and obsolete in the middle, the inner apical angle of the hind femora though much rounded is distinctly prominent, the apical piece of the hind claws is smaller and the uppermost tooth on the anterior tibiæ is very much larger in proportion to the others, being much more than half as large as the intermediate one; a very distinct species; the puncturation of the front of the prothorax much finer and closer than on any other part of the surface together with the exceptionally large uppermost tooth on the front tibiæ will characterize it strongly among its allies. The elytral sculpture is of a decidedly coarse type resembling more or less that of *H. nigellus*, *auricomus*, *piger*, &c., &c.

Sedan, S.A.; taken by Mr. Röthe.

H. PUNCTICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice sat dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis testaceis; pilis minutis adpressis obscure sparsim vestitus; capite crebre rugulose, prothorace crebre subtiliter, elytris multo fortius sparsius, pygidio subtilius valde sparsim, punctulatis; labro clypeum fortius nec late superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori apice breviter producta; coxis posticis metasterno sat brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

The "trilobed" appearance of the head is almost as in the preceding species, but the lobes do not appear quite so prominent.

The clypeus is nearly on a continuous plane with the rest of the head from which it is separated by a well marked angulated suture, its outline angulated just in front of the eyes. The prothorax is not quite $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long and slightly more than half again as wide as its front which is widely and gently concave, very slightly bisinuate, and has sharp but little prominent front angles; its sides are somewhat strongly rounded immediately behind the middle, its hind angles exceptionally well defined and almost rectangular; its base is scarcely bisinuate, but somewhat strongly convex hindward in outline; in both the examples before me there is a small distinct round impression of a dark colour on either side near the lateral margin a little behind the middle. The elytra are almost or quite without trace of striation; their transverse wrinkling is feeble, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane scarcely visible. The hind coxæ are not much longer than the second ventral segment; they and the metasternum are punctured rather closely but not very strongly,—the puncturation being somewhat even over the whole surface. The puncturation of the ventral segments is feeble and lightly impressed (especially in the middle) but not fine; the ventral series consist of long hairs and are fairly conspicuous. The hind femora are moderately wider than the intermediate, their whole undersurface (*i.e.*, the surface not in contact with the body) being very evenly though not closely punctulate, and their inner apical angle moderately defined though very blunt. The front tibiæ are toothed like those of *H. lubricus*, but with the uppermost tooth even more minute still in proportion to the others.

This is another very distinct species, exceptionally broad behind,—with the relative puncturation of the prothorax and elytra, and the even puncturation of the undersurface (including the hind femora) most unusual among its congeners.

Victoria; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. PUSTULOSUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; minus nitidus; pilis brevibus adpressis vestitus; setis longis erectis (in tuberculis

parvis positis) in prothorace elytrisque sparsim instructus ; obscure ferrugineus, palpis antennisque testaceis ; confertim subtiliter (clypeo sat rugulose pygidio a basi gradatim minus crebre) punctulatus ; labro clypeum sat fortiter sat late superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis : unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali haud longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus. [Long. $6-7\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}-4$ lines.

Var. Corpore toto (antennis palpisque testaceis exceptis) piceo vel piceo-nigro.

The "trilobed outline" of the front of the head is well defined, the middle lobe slightly longer than, and decidedly more than half as wide as, the lateral lobes. The clypeus is rather strongly reflexed at the sides, not margined across the front, moderately concave in front, its sides slightly convergent hindward immediately in front of the eyes but not at all angulated, its sculpture a little more coarse and rugulose than that of the rest of the head which does not form a continuous surface with it, and is separated from it by a somewhat wavy suture. The prothorax is not quite $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long, its base rather more than half again as wide as its front which is moderately concave, with front angles sharp but not very much produced ; its sides are gently arched, and most divergent close to the base ; the hind angles are (from some points of view) not quite non-existent but they are much rounded ; its base is decidedly bisinuate, and narrowly but not strongly lobed hindward in the middle. The elytra are very obsoletely costate, the lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane distinct, their transverse wrinkling fine and minute but distinct, their puncturation a little finer and closer than in *H. normalis*. The hind coxæ are very fully as long as the metasternum ; both are lightly, closely and rather evenly squamose-punctulate, the former with a very small antero-internal lævigate space, the latter with numerous scattered granules. The ventral segments are punctured like the hind coxæ but less closely,—the middle part more finely than the sides. The ventral series are very conspicuous and consist of stout bristles. The hind femora are very much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle obtuse but fairly defined.

The lower two teeth on the front tibiæ are strong but not sharp, the uppermost much less than half as large as the 2nd, the tibial outline straight from its base to the apex of the uppermost tooth. The hind claws are strongly compressed, their basal piece not longer than the apical and having its inner apex sharply produced in a tooth. The erect setæ on the upper surface are placed (each on a small tubercle) along the front margin of the prothorax, a very small number on the sides of the disc of the same, and in rows down some of the obsolete costæ of the elytra,—especially the 1st, 3rd, and 10th.

Very like *H. normalis*, Blackb., but at once distinguished by 9-jointed antennæ, tuberculated surface, slightly feebler puncturation, &c., &c.

Apparently common in S. Australia. Mr. McDougall of Moonta states that he has seen it “swarming round tea-tree.” I have seen examples from Port Lincoln, Yorke’s Peninsula, Adelaide, Bordertown, Kangaroo Island.

H. ELONGATUS, Blanch.

This insect is so close to the preceding that it will be sufficient to state in what respects the above description must be modified to make it apply to the present species. The form is more elongate, and less dilated behind (long. $6\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{10}$ lines); there are no rows of setiferous tubercles running down the elytra; the clypeus is overtopped considerably less widely by the labrum so that the middle lobe of the “trilobed outline” appears to be not more than half as wide as the lateral lobes; the clypeus and rest of the head more nearly form a continuous even surface, and the sutural margin of each elytron ends in a dense cluster of strong spine-like bristles. A few long setæ are to be found on the elytra close to the base.

[It should be noted that I have examined only a single specimen (♀) of this species, which was taken by Sir William Macleay in N. S. Wales, and sent to me by him as *H. elongatus*, Blanch. It agrees very well with Blanchard’s description. It is possible that the

clusters of bristles at the apex of the elytra may not be found in the male,—but I think unlikely. There is no trace of anything of the kind in either sex of the allied species].

H. AGRESTIS, Burm.

So excessively close to *H. elongatus*, Blanch., that I am unable to specify any tangible distinction except the absence in this species of the cluster of bristles at the apex of each elytron; the relation of the labrum and clypeus,—the portion of the former overtopping the latter being here quite as wide as, and even more prominent than, in *H. pustulosus*; and the general form,—*H. agrestis* being (not less elongate but) more dilated behind the middle of the elytra.

W. Australia. I possess an example from Port Darwin which I hesitate to distinguish from *H. agrestis*, though it is decidedly less dilated behind than any Western Australian specimen that I have seen. It differs from *H. sculptus* in the much wider middle lobe of the “trilobed outline” of the head.

H. RHINASTUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus; piceo-niger, antennis palisque testaceis, pedibus obscure rufo-piceis; pilis brevibus adpressis albidis minus crebre vestitus; pilis longis erectis (præter series marginales) trans prothoracis elytrorumque marginem anticam instructus; confertim sat subtiliter (clypeo subrugulose) punctulatus; labro clypeum anguste fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali haud longiori; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus. [Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Extremely like the darkly coloured examples of *H. pustulosus* in general appearance, but seems to be invariably smaller. From that species and all the preceding species that follow it, *H. rhinastus* differs in the relation and structure of the labrum and clypeus, owing to which the “trilobed outline” of the head is exceptionally well defined,—the middle lobe appearing very

decidedly longer than, and not at all more than half as wide as, the lateral lobes. The longitudinal series of setiferous granules on the elytra, so marked a character in *H. pustulosus*, are quite wanting here, and the general form is less robust, scarcely dilated behind, legs more slender, external teeth of the front tibiae a little sharper, prothorax narrower in front, puncturation less fine and close.

A dark red specimen in my collection (locality uncertain) seems to be this species, but it is too much broken for certain identification. I suspect most of the species of this group vary in colour.

S. Australia; Adelaide district, Kangaroo Island, &c.

N.B.—Among a large number of specimens of this insect examined by me I have found one example belonging to Sir William Macleay which has some feeble indications of pustules down the elytra close to the suture. I have not seen any example of *H. pustulosus* in which the pustules are not quite well defined there and in other rows on the elytra. The two species are very distinct by several other characters, and I think the example of *rhinastus* bearing the pustules must be regarded as quite abnormal.

H. SCALPTUS, sp. nov.

Sat elongatus; postice vix dilatatus; minus nitidus; testaceus, capite prothoraceque rufescentibus; pilis brevibus adpressis albidis minus crebre vestitus; pilis longis erectis (præter series marginales) trans prothoracis elytrorumque marginem anticam instructus; confertim subtiliter (clypeo subrugulose) punctulatus; elytris (certo adspectu) subtiliter confertim rugatis vix punctulatis; labro clypeum anguste fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali haud longiori; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus.

[Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Nearest to *H. rhinastus*, I think, but differing widely by the much closer puncturation of the elytra which do not appear

distinctly "punctured" so much as "closely wrinkled transversely;" the prothorax is a little more strongly transverse than in *rhinastus*, the tarsi are shorter and more slender, and the colour of the unique example before me is entirely different; in other respects I do not observe any noteworthy distinction between the two. The narrowly and very strongly elevated labrum together with the absence of rows of setiferous granules and of an apical pencil of setæ from the elytra will distinguish it from *H. pustulosus* and *elongatus*, while the exceptionally well defined "trilobed" appearance of the outline of the head, with the middle lobe prominent, and not more than half as wide as the lateral lobes, will prevent the confusion with it of any other of its allies. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is decidedly shorter than the 2nd.

Mulwala, N.S.W.; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. LAMINATUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; minus nitidus; brunneo-testaceus, tibiis tarsisque sub-infuscat; supra crebre subtilius sat æqualiter (pygidio minus crebre excepto) punctulatus; pilis brevibus adpressis crebrius vestitus; labro clypeum latissime sat fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apical-paullo longiori, apice vix dentata; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 2 lines (vix).

Almost, if not quite, unique in the genus by the great development of the labrum which causes the middle lobe of the "trilobed outline" of the head to appear decidedly wider, and much longer than the lateral lobes. Its place is evidently near *H. pustulosus*, from which (apart from size, the relation of labrum and clypeus to each other, and the absence of setiferous pustules), it differs as follows: the clypeus is less emarginate in front, and more nearly on an even plane with the rest of the head; the clypeal suture is distinctly carinate; the prothorax is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long and is more rounded laterally with anterior angles less produced and base scarcely at all lobed hindward

in the middle ; the elytra show no traces of costæ ; the hind coxæ are scarcely so long ; the metasternum is not granulate ; the lævigata space on the hind coxæ is much larger, the puncturation of the under surface is less close throughout ; the lower two teeth on the front tibiæ are extremely sharp ; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is but little shorter than the 2nd, and the hind claws are feeble with the apical piece shorter and the basal piece scarcely produced in a tooth at its apex.

Sedan, S.A. ; taken by Mr. B. S. Röthe.

H. SUBFERRUGINEUS, Burm.

I feel some hesitation in this identification on account of the following discrepancies :—Dr. Burmeister says that *subferrugineus* is "*aureopubescent*," and speaks of the lateral fringe of the prothorax as much shorter than that of the elytra, neither of which characters do I notice in the specimens before me. The pubescence is very silky as it should be, but is whitish and pruinose rather than golden, and the lateral fringe is very uniform. In all other respects, however, (including several notable characters) the agreement is so satisfactory that I think it better to use the name. The colour of the insect decidedly *has* an orange or golden tone quite unusual in the genus, but it belongs to the derm, not the pubescence. The following description will furnish some particulars not mentioned by Dr. Burmeister.

Very strongly convex (more so than is usual in the genus), also unusually elongate and at its widest very little behind the middle of the elytra ; the colour a pale orange or golden brown, the head, prothorax and legs more reddish in some examples. The surface is thinly clothed with short adpressed whitish-grey hairs, and in some lights has a distinctly pruinose appearance. The "trilobed outline" of the head is fairly defined,—the middle lobe being, however, very evidently longer, and scarcely narrower, than the lateral lobes. The front of the clypeus very feebly concave ; its surface forms an almost perfectly even plane with that of the rest of the head from which it is separated by an obscure suture



scarcely angulated in the middle. The prothorax is all but twice as wide as long, the widest part (the base is quite undefined, owing to the hind angles being completely rounded off) is not quite half again as wide as the front which is feebly concave with angles neither much produced nor particularly acute; the sides are strongly rounded, widest immediately behind the middle; the base is feebly trisinate, the middle hardly perceptibly lobed hindward. The elytra bear some faint suggestions of striæ; their transverse wrinkling is not noticeable, their lateral fringe is normal, their apical membrane obscure. The whole upper surface appears to be of a velvety texture which with the pubescence entirely conceals the sculpture,—but in an abraded example it is seen that the puncturation of the prothorax, elytra and pygidium is faint, fine and close, and that of the head stronger but scarcely closer (the clypeus, however, being closely, but by no means coarsely, rugulose). The underside is very like that of *H. pustulosus*, but the following differences should be noted: the entire surface has a slight silky lustre (most conspicuous on the hind coxæ),—the metasternum is not granulated,—the puncturation of all parts is a little finer and less close,—the ventral series consist of long, stout, yellow hairs, and seem more conspicuous in an example of equal freshness. The hind femora are not so much wider than the intermediate as in *H. pustulosus*, the apical piece of the hind claws is shorter in proportion to the basal, and the uppermost tooth of the front tibiæ is considerably smaller in proportion to the lower teeth. The tarsi also are longer and more slender, the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi scarcely as long as the basal joint. The antennæ are 9-jointed. [Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$ -5, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ - $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

W. Australia.

H. doctus, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; minus nitidus; rufo ferrugineus fere aurantiacus; pilis minus brevibus adpressis albidis subtilius vestitus; corpore vix perspicue (nisi sub lente forti) punctulato; labro clypeum sat fortiter sat late superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum

parte basali apicali vix longiori; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus. [Long. $4-4\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 2 (vix)- $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species is so closely allied to the preceding that it will be sufficient to mention the differences. The middle lobe of the "trilobed outline" does not appear much more than half as wide as the lateral lobes, and is strongly convex in outline. The prothorax is evidently less than twice as wide as long (by measurement about $\frac{4}{5}$ again as wide as long), the basal piece of the hind claws is shorter in proportion to the apical piece, and the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi is very distinctly longer than the basal joint.

S. Australia; apparently rare,—I have seen only two examples.

H. PEREGRINUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; minus nitidus; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis; pilis minus brevibus adpressis sat dense vestitus; subtiliter crebre (clypeo subtiliter ruguloso) punctulatus; labro clypeum (hoc antice fere truncato) late sat fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Owing to the very slight concavity of the front of the clypeus and the width of the erect part of the labrum, the front outline of the head does not appear distinctly trilobed from any point of view, but from the most favourable point it appears as a feebly bisinuate curve the middle part of which is suddenly much more convex than the lateral portions, this middle part (which represents the middle lobe of the "trilobed outline") being not much narrower than the lateral portions. The plane of the clypeus is evenly continuous with that of the rest of the head, the clypeal suture being faint and nearly straight. The prothorax is almost $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long, its base being only about a quarter again

as wide as its front, which is feebly concave with angles sharp but feebly produced; its sides are gently arched and most divergent scarcely behind the middle, its hind angles quite rounded off (from all points of view); its base is gently bisinuate and very feebly and widely lobed hindward in the middle. The elytra have feeble indications of several striae (especially a sutural one), their transverse wrinkling is not apparent; their lateral fringe is normal, their apical membrane distinct. The underside and legs scarcely differ from the same in *H. pustulosus* except as follows:—the metasternum is not granulate, the teeth on the front tibiae are sharper, and the basal piece of the hind claws is longer in proportion to the apical piece.

This species differs little in puncturation from *H. pustulosus*, *elongatus*, and *agrestis*, but it has a little of the velvety texture and pruinose aspect of the insect I take to be *H. subferrugineus*. Apart from size it differs from them all in the structure of the head; from *H. proxima*, Burm., (another nearly allied species) it differs *inter alia* by its much smaller size, and distinct apical membrane of the elytra; it also resembles *H. bidentatus*, Blackb., differing *inter alia* in the structure of the claws and the very evidently finer and closer puncturation of the elytra.

W. Australia; sent by E. Meyrick, Esq.

H. VAGANS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; subnitidus; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque dilutioribus; pilis brevibus adpressis et longis erectis minus dense vestitus; capite (clypeo magis crebre excepto) prothoraceque sat crasse minus crebre, elytris squamose sat crasse sat crebre, pygidio (hoc opaco coriaceo) obscure, punctulatis; labro clypeum fortiter peranguste superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus.

[Long. $4\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The "trilobed outline" of the front of the head is exceptionally well defined, the middle lobe appearing to be slightly longer than, and about a quarter of the width of, the lateral lobes. The clypeus is well reflexed at the sides, arcuately and somewhat strongly emarginate in front, and margined all across, its sides convergent hindward at their extreme base, its sculpture a little closer but not coarser than that of the rest of the head with which it does not form a continuous surface, the suture being well marked, angulated in the middle and sinuous on either side. The prothorax is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long, its base about half again as wide as its front margin which is strongly emarginate, with sharp well produced angles (from some points of view it has a bisinuate appearance); its sides are slightly arched being almost at their widest at the base; its hind angles are seen to be much rounded off when the true margin is examined, but from some points of view they appear sharp and slightly produced hindward; the punctures of the surface are rather coarse and spaced so that about 16 of average distance would lie longitudinally down the middle line; the base is distinctly bisinuate, the middle lobe moderate. The transverse wrinkling of the elytra is moderately conspicuous from some points of view, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane narrow but distinct. The hind coxæ are scarcely shorter than the metasternum, both being rather deeply punctured, somewhat finely and closely at the sides but more coarsely and sparingly towards the middle, the former having a well defined lævigata antero-internal space near which its puncturation is very coarse indeed. The puncturation of the ventral segments resembles that of the metasternum but does not become so coarse in the middle. The ventral series consist of stout short bristles. The hind femora are moderately wider than the intermediate, their surface being much punctured and their inner apical angle but little defined. The lower two teeth on the front tibiæ are long and robust but not very sharp, the uppermost well defined but less than half as large as the 2nd. The 2nd joint of the hind tarsi is exceptionally long as compared with the basal one; the hind claws are robust,

the basal piece much longer than the apical and having its inner apex produced in a short sharp tooth.

Widely distributed ; I have seen specimens from Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria, and S. Australia, among which I find no variation likely to indicate specific distinction. The colour is in some examples more or less pitchy. *H. pubescens*, MacL., is probably identical, but the name is pre-occupied by Erichson for a Tasmanian species which would fall in my Section I.

H. MIMUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; postice vix dilatatus ; subnitidus ; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis ; pilis brevibus adpressis sat dense vestitus ; capite prothoraceque sat crasse minus crebre, elytris squamose sat crasse sat crebre, pygidio sparsius minus crasse, punctulatis ; labro clypeum fortiter peranguste superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus. [Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines (vix).

Very near *H. vagans*, from which it differs in being a little more elongate, and less dilated behind the middle,—in the considerably more quadrate prothorax which is nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ again as wide as long and is not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ again as wide at the base as in front and has its hind angles more rounded off,—in the absence of erect hairs on the upper surface mixed among the general pubescence,—in the greater uniformity of sculpture on the head,—and in the much more distinct puncturation of the pygidium.

W. Australia ; sent to me by E. Meyrick, Esq.

H. FLAVUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; minus nitidus ; flavo-brunneus, capite prothoraceque sub-rufescentibus ; pilis minus brevibus vix depressis sat sparsim vestitus ; subtilius minus

sparsim (clypeo crasse rugulose) punctulatus; labro clypeum late sat fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis, fortiter compressis, unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali paullo longiori; coxis posticis metasterno paullo brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

The outline of the front of the head is at most very feebly "trilobed" from any point of view, owing to the width and prominence of the labrum, on account of which the lobes are feebly distinguished one from another, the middle lobe however projecting further forward than, and appearing fully as wide as, the lateral ones. The labrum is well raised above the clypeus, which is exceptionally declivous in its front part, is feebly concave in front, is margined all across, and forms an almost even plane with the rest of the head, from which it is separated by a somewhat sinuous suture. The prothorax is a little more than half again as wide as long, its base scarcely a third again as wide as its front, which is slightly emarginate, with feeble rounded angles; its sides are moderately rounded, being at their greatest divergence in the middle; its hind angles viewed from above appear very little marked and not at all directed hindward, but not quite rounded off; its basal outline is scarcely bisinuate, but rather strongly convex hindward all across; its surface is not closely punctured, but nevertheless (owing to the fineness of the punctures) about 20 at average distance apart would run down the middle line, which shows some faint indication of a longitudinal channel. The elytra are punctured almost as the prothorax; they bear scarcely a trace of striation (except the sutural stria), their transverse wrinkling is fine and feeble, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane distinct but very narrow. The hind coxæ are distinctly (but not much) shorter than the metasternum, both being punctured rather coarsely (especially the former) but not very deeply, rather closely at the sides and much more finely towards the middle, the former having an ill-defined lævigata antero-internal space. The puncturation of the ventral segments is fine, squamose, and somewhat even, but

not at all close ; the ventral series consist of stout hairs springing from small granules and are very conspicuous. The hind femora are moderately wider than the intermediate, and have their inner apical angle scarcely marked. The lower two teeth of the anterior tibiæ are robust and sharp, the uppermost is all but obsolete, its place being indicated by a mere nick on the tibial outline. The inner apex of the basal piece of the hind claws is feebly produced in a kind of tooth.

This species is undoubtedly allied in many respects to the *H. vacuus* group, from which its hind coxæ (considerably longer on the external margin in proportion to the length of the metasternum) will at once distinguish it. I think it is a somewhat isolated form. Its pale yellowish-brown colour is peculiar and apparently constant.

Mulwala, N.S.W. ; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

H. LONGULUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus ; postice vix dilatatus ; subnitidus ; flavo-ferrugineus, pilis brevibus adpressis minus sparsim vestitus ; clypeo crasse rugulose, capite prothoraceque subtiliter sat crebre, elytris pygidioque minus subtiliter minus crebre, punctulatis ; labro clypeum late sat fortiter superanti ; antennis 9-articulatis ; unguiculis appendiculatis ; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori ; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus.

[Long. 3-4, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Apart from colour and puncturation this species bears so much resemblance to *H. subferrugineus* and *doctus* that the description of the former of these species may be taken to apply to the present one subject to the following remarks :—the colour is ferruginous (a little more yellowish than is common in the genus, but not at all “orange” in tone), and there is no velvety pruinose or iridescent appearance whatever ; the elytra are a little more dilated behind the middle ; the convexity of the body is not

noticeably greater than is usual in the genus; the middle lobe of the "trilobed outline" of the head is scarcely so much longer than the lateral lobes; the front of the clypeus is evidently declivous; the prothorax is not so transverse being not quite three quarters again as wide as long, the base being gently but almost evenly and continuously convex hindward, the middle however presenting on careful inspection a very slight sinuation or concavity; the elytra are evidently wrinkled transversely; the under surface is nitid and moderately strongly but not closely punctured (much more coarsely and sparsely than in the species of the *pustulosus* type), the hind coxæ having a small but distinct antero-internal lævigata space. The ventral series consist of hairs and are not very conspicuous. The entire puncturation of the upper surface is very manifestly stronger, coarser, and less close; that of the elytra being coarser than, and that of the prothorax very similar to, the same in *H. flavus*. The present species also resembles *H. flavus*, but it is more nitid and of a decidedly ferruginous tone of colour, with the clypeus wide in front as well as with the elytra differently punctured as just noted. The elytra have the suture somewhat elevated, and becoming keel-like near the apex, the apex itself being prominent, almost spiniform.

S.A.; I have seen it only from the Adelaide district.

H. ANGUSTUS, sp. nov.

H. longulo valde affinis; differt prothorace ad latera minus rotundato, lateribus basin versus minus convergentibus, angulis posticis (superne visis) sat minus rotundatis; elytris minus fortiter punctulatis, sutura minus convexa apicem versus haud carinata, apice suturali nullo modo spiniformi. [Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$, lat. 2 lines.

So extremely close to *H. longulus* that it would be useless to repeat the Latin diagnosis in full, but I am convinced that it represents a distinct species. I do not observe any differences beyond those mentioned above except that the two examples before me are a trifle larger than any *H. longulus* I have seen, and of a some-

what paler colour, and that the middle of the base of the prothorax is quite evenly convex hindward. The difference in the form of the suture of the elytra near, and at, the apex renders the two quite easy to distinguish. The ventral series of hairs seem a little more conspicuous than in *H. longulus*. Compared with *H. flavus* the size is very evidently greater and the elytra are evidently longer and less dilated hindward, with puncturation less close and fine; their colour also has a ferruginous reddish tone that is entirely wanting in those of *H. flavus* of which I have seen many examples but no varieties in this respect.

S. Australia; Victor Harbour and Kangaroo Island.

H. POSTICALIS, sp. nov.

Sat elongatus, postice vix dilatatus; subnitidus; ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis; pilis brevibus adpressis minus sparsim vestitus; clypeo crasse rugulose, capite prothorace pygidioque crebrius minus fortiter, elytris crebrius squamose minus fortiter, punctulatis; labro clypeum minus late minus fortiter superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali paullo longiori; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus; elytrorum membrana apicali valde producta. [Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

The "trilobed" appearance of the head is feeble, all the lobes being little developed, the middle lobe as long and little more than half as wide, as the lateral lobes. The clypeus is rather strongly concave in front, and is margined all across; it almost forms an evenly continuous surface with the rest of the head, from which it is separated by a feeble suture. The prothorax is half again as wide as long, its base not quite half again as wide as its front which is rather strongly emarginate, with sharp well-produced angles; its sides are gently arched, and have their greatest divergence a little behind the middle; the hind angles viewed from above do not appear so entirely rounded off as they are seen

to be in reality when inspected from the side ; the base is scarcely bisinuate but is rather decidedly lobed hindward ; the puncturation is spaced so that scarcely 20 punctures of average distance could be placed in a line down the middle. The elytra are punctured not very differently from the prothorax but squamosely and a trifle more coarsely, whence the puncturation appears a little closer ; they bear scarcely a trace of striation except the sutural striæ ; the transverse wrinkling is somewhat conspicuous from some points of view and their lateral fringe is normal ; the apical membrane is very strongly developed projecting hindward from the apex of the elytra in a wide riband-like band which is widest at the suture where it projects almost as far as the length of one of the hind claws. The hind coxæ are decidedly (but not much) shorter than the metasternum, both being punctured somewhat coarsely, rather closely at the sides and much more sparingly towards the middle, the former having a small well-defined lævigate antero-internal space. The puncturation of the ventral segments is lightly impressed and sparse, but fairly even ; the ventral series consist of fine hairs and are very inconspicuous. The hind femora are not much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle being feeble. The teeth of the anterior tibiæ are robust and sharp, the uppermost less than half as large as the second. The inner apex of the basal piece of the hind claws is scarcely produced in a tooth.

The exceptional development of the apical membrane of the elytra is quite invariable in the moderately numerous series before me.

S. Australia ; in the Adelaide district ; on Eucalyptus leaves.

H. COLLARIS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; postice vix dilatatus ; subnitidus ; obscure ferrugineus, antennis palpisque testaceis ; pilis adpressis minus brevibus minus sparsim vestitus ; capite (clypeo crasse rugulose excepto) sparsius fortius, prothorace crebrius minus fortiter, elytris crebre

subtilius, pygidio leviter sparsim, punctulatis; antennis 9-articulatis; labro clypeum late sat fortiter superanti; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus.

[Long. $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The outline of the head does not from any point of view present a distinctly "trilobed" appearance; as in *H. peregrinus*, from the most favourable point it appears as a continuous curve the convexity of which is much stronger in the middle than at the sides. There are some long erect hairs on the head and the front of the prothorax. The clypeus is almost truncate in front, its surface evenly continuous with that of the rest of the head from which it is separated by a well marked angulated suture. The prothorax is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long, its base (which is wider than the base of the elytra) less than $\frac{1}{3}$ again as wide as the front, which is somewhat bisinuate with moderately sharp but not strongly produced angles; its sides are gently rounded; its hind angles fairly marked from some points of view though not at all sharp nor directed hindward; its base is rather narrowly, but not strongly, lobed in the middle, the puncturation is spaced so that about 20 punctures of average distance apart could be placed in a line down the middle. The elytra have a fairly distinct sutural stria but scarcely any indication of other striæ; their transverse wrinkling is somewhat conspicuous, their lateral fringe normal, their apical membrane scarcely distinct. The hind coxæ are a trifle longer than the metasternum, both being strongly punctured even in the middle, but not very closely, the former having a scarcely defined lævigata antero-internal space. The puncturation of the ventral segments is sparse and feeble; the ventral series consist of stout hairs and are conspicuous. The hind coxæ are a good deal wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle being fairly well defined. The teeth of the

anterior tibiae are robust but not very sharp, the uppermost less than half as large as the intermediate. The inner apex of the basal piece of the hind claws is produced in a well defined sharp tooth which however is much less than half as large as the apical piece.

Adelaide.

H. MARGINATUS, sp. nov.

Sat elongatus; postice leviter dilatatus; sat nitidus; rufus, antennis palpisque testaceis, elytris abdomineque olivaceo-piceis (hoc apice rufo, illis latera versus rufescentibus) prothorace piceo-umbrato; subglaber (fimbriis usitatis exceptis); capite (clypeo crasse rugulose excepto) fortius sparsissime, prothorace fortius sat sparsim, elytris fortiter sat sparsim, pygidio (hoc pilis nonnullis vestito) leviter sat crasse, punctulatis; antennis 9-articulatis; labro clypeum vix superanti; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali parum longiori; coxis posticis metasterno haud brevioribus. [Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The labrum does not rise above the *general* plane of the clypeus but (owing to the strong anterior declivity of the latter) it overtops the *front* of the same; it is one of a few species that seem to hover a little doubtfully between my "main sections" II. and III., of the genus, but I place it in Section III. because from a certain point of view the "trilobed outline" of the head appears fairly well defined, having the lobes equal *inter se* in length and breadth; in other respects the structure of the head resembles that of *H. collaris*. The prothorax is scarcely more than half again as wide as long, the base being about $\frac{1}{3}$ again as wide as the front which is bisinuate, with blunt scarcely produced angles; the sides are moderately rounded, the hind angles (from all points of view) though obtuse yet quite well defined and scarcely at all rounded off; the base is gently bisinuate and feebly

lobed hindward in the middle; the puncturation is spaced so that about 17 or 18 punctures of average distance apart could be placed in a line down the middle. The elytra resemble those of *H. collaris* (except in their much coarser puncturation, their scarcely appearing transversely wrinkled from any point of view, and the apical membrane being better developed). The puncturation and structure of the legs and underside scarcely seem to differ from that of *collaris* except as follows:—the hind coxæ are scarcely so long, the general puncturation is more enfeebled towards the middle of the body, the inner apical angle of the hind femora is less marked, the uppermost tooth on the front tibia is feebler, and the basal piece of the claws is considerably less produced in a tooth.

In some respects must be near *H. rufomarginatus*, Blanch., but I cannot regard it as that insect because *inter alia* it differs from the description as follows:—it is much smaller (*H. rufomarginatus* should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lines), and not pubescent (I do not think the example before me is abraded), and its prothorax is distinctly narrower (not “wider”) than the elytra.

Endeavour River; in the collection of Sir W. Macleay.

H. IRIDIVENTRIS, sp.nov.

Minus elongatus; postice haud dilatatus; minus nitidus; niger, subtus plus minus iridescens; antennis palpisque testaceis; elytris rubidis; pedibus rufo-testaceis; supra (fimbriis solitis exceptis) fere glaber; subtus sparsim pilosus; obsolete sat sparsim (clypeo crebre rugulose excepto) punctulatus; labro clypeum sat leviter sat late superanti; antennis 9-articulatis; unguiculis appendiculatis; unguiculorum posticorum parte basali apicali sat longiori, apice breviter acute dentata; coxis posticis metasterno vix brevioribus.

[Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Var. A. Elytris pedibusque obscurioribus.

Var. B. (? immat.) Subtus cum capite plus minus rufescens.

The "trilobed outline" of the front of the head is fairly well-defined—the middle lobe appearing about as long, and about half as wide, as the lateral lobe. The labrum rises only moderately above the surface of the clypeus, the front of which is feebly emarginate and scarcely margined continuously; the surface of the clypeus is scarcely distinct from that of the rest of the head, even the suture being feeble; the sides of the clypeus are almost parallel immediately in front of the eyes and then become convergent forward; there are a few long erect hairs on the head. The prothorax is nearly half again as wide as long, its base nearly half again as wide as its front, which is moderately emarginate, with sharp somewhat produced angles; its sides are strongly rounded, their greatest divergence being behind the middle; its hind angles are completely rounded off; its basal outline is scarcely bisinuate but is rather strongly convex hindward all across; its puncturation is not unlike that of the same part in *H. flavus*, but seems a little less close and more lightly impressed. The elytra have scarcely a trace of even a sutural stria; their puncturation differs little from that of the prothorax, but is coarser and less close; they are almost devoid of transverse wrinkling; the lateral fringe is normal, the apical membrane obsolete. The hind coxæ are scarcely, if at all, shorter than the metasternum. The whole undersurface is punctured somewhat evenly, faintly and sparingly, the punctures on the metathorax being somewhat squamose-granulate. The ventral series are well-defined, consisting of stout pale hairs. The hind femora are much wider than the intermediate, their inner apical angle being very feeble. The lower two teeth of the anterior tibiæ are robust and very sharp; the uppermost, though sharp and well-defined, is

quite small (much less than half as large as the intermediate). The hind claws are long and slender, their basal piece considerably longer than the apical, and having a well-defined tooth at its inner apex—which, however, is very much less than half the size of the apical piece of the claw.

An extremely distinct species, conspicuous for its velvety appearance—strongly pruinose in some lights—the iridescence of its undersurface, and its faint rather large puncturation, a *tout ensemble* reminding one of *Liparetrus discipennis*, Guér., and its allies. The deep crimson-copper colour of the elytra in ordinary specimens is also remarkable, some indication of that tinge persisting in even the darkest specimens I have seen.

Port Lincoln, also Yorke's Peninsula; a specimen belonging to Sir W. Macleay is said to be from King George's Sound.